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FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR



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TROPICAL PRODUCTS
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RECORD POSTWAR PEPPER CROP

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FORECAST FOR 1960

World pepper production during 1960, forecast at 191.2 million pounds, would represent the highest level of postwar production, and would mark the first time that the prewar average of 184.2 million pounds has been exceeded.

Indonesia, India, and Sarawak provide the bulk of the world's pepper, with smaller quantities being produced in Ceylon, Indochina, Malaya, Thailand, Malagasy, and the Republic of the Congo. Brazil, the newest producing country is rapidly increasing its output.

Indonesian production during 1960 is forecast at 77.0 million pounds, up slightly from the revised estimate for 1959 of 72.2 million pounds. Higher prices, more intensive harvesting of older plants, and plantings made after World War II entering into full production, should help the attainment of this high production.

Sarawak is expected to produce about 21.0 million pounds of pepper during 1960, compared with 18.7 million pounds during 1959. With the greater spread between the price of black and white pepper, Sarawak will probably produce mostly white pepper. A program to stabilize pepper prices has been initiated to counteract the wide fluctuations in pepper prices which have resulted from marketing the crop immediately after harvest.

India produces only black pepper, and production during 1960 is forecast at 62.0 million pounds, up slightly from the previous year. The higher prices now prevailing for pepper will probably reduce domestic use, freeing more for the export market.

This circular contains more detailed information than the summary of similar title published in the monthly supplement issue of Foreign Crops and Markets of September 29, 1960.

The domestic market takes practically all of Ceylon's pepper. Production during 1960 is estimated at 14.0 million pounds, most of which is black pepper.

Malaya, Thailand, and Cambodia are expected to about equal last year's outturn.

Malagasy (formerly Madagascar) produces about 2.0 million pounds of pepper a year, and little change is expected during 1960.

Brazil's output during 1960 is forecast at 10.0 million pounds. Favorable prices of the last year stimulated interest in the 1960 crop.

1959 PRODUCTION

The year 1959 was important for pepper. Prices which had fallen every year since 1951 began to rise; Indonesia's crop was much larger than earlier expected. The fact that the total amount of pepper that enters world trade is relatively small, means that this commodity is a rather speculative one.

World production during 1959 is estimated at 177.4 million pounds, up 10.3 million pounds from the revised 1958 total and only slightly smaller than production during 1956 and 1957 of 179.2 and 177.5 million pounds, respectively. During 1959 Indonesia regained its prewar position as the largest producer and exporter from India, who had been the largest postwar producer.

In Sarawak, production during 1959 declined for the third consecutive year. Other producing areas showed little change from the 1958 level.

Asia

Indonesian production since 1956 has been at a high level, undoubtedly due to postwar replanting and rehabilitation programs. The stimulus for this type of program was provided by good prices for pepper through 1954. Production during 1959 is preliminarily estimated at 72.2 million pounds, 13.0 million pounds more than the revised 1958 estimate. The bulk of the 1959 crop was black pepper, 62.5 million pounds, and 9.7 million pounds of white pepper. Comparable figures for 1958 were 50.8 million pounds of black and 8.4 million pounds of white pepper. Production of white pepper during 1960 may rise, since the price spread between black and white has increased.

Reports from the main black pepper producing area in Indonesia, Lampong, indicates that pepper gardens are being well maintained and that while plant disease remains the Number One enemy of pepper, the incidence of it is regarded as normal. One aspect of the Indonesian pepper situation that cannot be evaluated at this time, is the effect the recent nationalization of the Chinese retailers in rural areas will have on pepper production.

Much of the credit advanced to growers was provided by these Chinese merchants and whether the Government will be able to fill this void with cooperatives, is not known. However, since much of the Indonesian crop apparently leaves the country through contraband shipments to Singapore, production during 1960 may not be affected.

It is expected that production in Indonesia will continue to increase as the strong demand for Indonesian pepper has revived interest among the growers who are maintaining their gardens in better condition, and harvesting older plantings more intensively. On the Island of Bangka pepper acreage is reported to have increased during 1959, and new village roads are being constructed to help pepper producers.

India produces black pepper almost exclusively. During 1959 production was estimated at 58.2 million pounds, down slightly from the 1958 production of 59.6 million pounds. India had replaced Indonesia as the world's largest postwar producer, since production was severely curtailed in Indonesia because of the Japanese occupation, but in 1959 Indonesia regained its prewar position.

Practically all of the pepper grown in India is in the State of Kerala; insignificant quantities are produced in the states of Madras and Mysore. The crop is primarily a smallholder enterprise; more than half of the holdings are less than one acre. Acreage devoted to pepper has increased slightly during the past few years but production has remained relatively stable. This may be due in part to the generally uneconomical size of the gardens and a lack of improvement capital.

The improvement in pepper prices, coupled with the Sarawak government's interest in assisting the pepper trade, is expected to benefit production during the current year. However, since pepper went from a high value crop during early postwar years to a low value one in recent years, there is much less interest in pepper growing. Production during 1959 of 18.7 million pounds was the third consecutive year of falling production, and represented a drop of 58 percent from the record 1956 crop of 44.4 million pounds.

Early this year it was announced that a pepper stabilization program tried in one area of Sarawak would be applied to all of the country. This plan involves low interest loans by the Sarawak Development Finance Corporation to pepper growers, dealers, and exporters in exchange for the deposit of bags of pepper in storage banks, pending opportune marketing of the crop during the year. The object is to counteract the wide fluctuations in pepper prices resulting from marketing the pepper immediately after harvest.

While production during 1960 is expected to be given a boost by the much improved price situation, no great expansion of pepper production in the near future is foreseen. Rehabilitation of pepper gardens damaged by floods and disease has not been as extensive as it might have been, since many pepper growers are reportedly planting higher priced rubber instead of pepper.

Domestic consumption of pepper in Ceylon is high and accounts for practically all of the pepper produced. Almost all of the output is black, with only a few thousand pounds estimated as being white. Production of 13.8 million pounds during 1959 was slightly larger than during 1958, but about the same as the 1957 outturn.

Malaya, Thailand, and Cambodia are estimated to have produced around 5.0 million pounds of pepper during 1959. Thailand supplements domestic production with imports, as does Malaya, while Cambodia is a net exporter.

Africa

Africa produces little pepper. Small quantities for internal consumption are from the Republic of the Congo and British Cameroon. Malagasy is the largest producer and exporter. About 90 percent of the pepper there is grown on Nossi-Be, and island off the northeast coast. In the Tanga province of Tanganyika, small crops have been reported harvested.

South America

Brazil, the newest pepper exporting country, continues to increase its production, and output during 1959 is estimated at 7.5 million pounds. The state of Para is the largest producer, but pepper acreage in Paraiba state has increased and greater output from this area will help boost production further. Recent favorable prices have stimulated an already high interest in pepper and is expected to increase output.

Reports from Jamaica indicate that pepper plants are growing well, and more new plantings being made.

TRADE

Preliminary returns indicate that world trade in pepper during 1959 reached a new postwar high. Net exports of 154.8 million pounds last year were 47 percent above the 1958 level of 22 percent above the previous high of 126.5 million pounds exported during 1956. Reduced exports from Sarawak and Ceylon were more than offset by increases from Indonesia, India and Brazil.

Indonesian exports during 1959 were almost double those of 1958. Exports during 1957 and 1958, were well below estimated production and sizable quantities apparently were held in Indonesia due to the declining prices. During 1959, however, with the upswing in prices, that quantity which had gone into stocks, plus the new and heavy 1959 crop, swelled the export figure to 91.3 million pounds.

During 1959, 75 percent of Indonesian exports went to Singapore, compared with 88 percent during 1958 and 56 percent during 1957.

Unregistered exports between Indonesia and Singapore increased during 1959. Most of the unregistered shipments originated from ports on the island of Sumatra, and therefore was predominately black pepper. Shipments to the United Kingdom were exceptionally heavy during 1959, amounting to 20.3 million pounds. Exports to the United States on the other hand were the lowest in 4 years, amounting to only 1.6 million pounds.

Sarawak exports during 1959 totaled 18.7 million pounds, compared with 21.8 million pounds a year earlier. White pepper made up 14.7 million pounds of the 1959 total. The best customer for Sarawak's pepper continues to be Singapore, even though ways and means of bypassing this port are being studied. Singapore took 81 percent of Sarawak's pepper during 1959; 70 percent during 1958, and 82 percent during 1957. Exports to the Soviet Union while below the 1957 and 1958 level were still substantial. Indian exports during 1960 are expected to be greater than last year, owing to the relatively strong world demand, and to a somewhat larger crop.

Malaya remains relatively unimportant as a pepper producing country, but during 1959 Singapore received front page billing when a Chinese firm located there and having good connections with the pepper producing areas of Muntok and Lampong in Indonesia reportedly gained control of much of the Indonesian and Sarawak pepper crop. When these areas were depressed by the continued low level of prices, this organization extended credit to growers, and consequently was in a favorable position to obtain their crops. This would seem reasonable in view of the large increase in imports from Indonesia during 1959.

Brazilian exports (shown in the following table) have been increasing. The United States is still the best customer, with Argentina and West Germany second and third, respectively.

BRAZIL: Pepper exports 1956 to 1959 by principal countries of destination

Destination	1956	1957	1958	1959
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
United States	132,276	1,041,674	557,764	1,909,184
Argentina	--	--	577,605	1,388,898
West Germany	19,912	122,355	66,138	1,148,597
Chile	--	--	22,046	77,161
Netherlands	--	--	--	639,334
Japan	13,228	--	121,253	26,455
United Kingdom	--	--	--	282,189
Belgium-Luxembourg . . .	--	11,023	6,614	22,046
Others	--	--	--	24,251
Total	165,416	1,175,052	1,351,420	5,518,115

Brazilian statistics.

U. S. imports during 1959 amounted to 37.6 million pounds, slightly less than during the previous year. Black pepper imports last year of 35.0 million pounds were actually larger than the previous year, but smaller imports of white pepper, 2.6 million pounds, caused the total for the year to fall short of the 1958 total.

The largest U. S. supplier was Indonesia which supplied 72 percent of the total, or about 27.0 million pounds. India, which had been losing ground in the U. S. market, increased its share slightly.

PEPPER, BLACK AND WHITE: Estimated world production, Forecast 1960 with comparisons

Producing Area	Average		1956	1957	Preliminary		Forecast
	1935-39	1950-54			1958	1959	
Million pounds							
Asia:							
Indonesia	128.6	19.4	52.8	60.2	59.2	72.2	77.0
Sarawak	5.3	13.4	44.4	30.8	21.8	18.7	21.0
India	33.1	58.8	61.6	61.2	59.6	58.2	62.0
Ceylon	5.0	10.5	11.5	13.7	13.4	13.8	14.0
Other Asia 2/	11.5	4.5	4.3	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.0
Total Asia	183.5	106.6	174.6	170.5	158.8	167.9	179.0
Africa 3/	0.7	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.2
Latin America 4/	----	1.4	3.0	5.1	6.3	7.5	10.0
World total	184.2	109.8	179.2	177.5	167.1	177.4	191.2

1/ Foreign Agricultural Service estimate.

2/ Includes Indochina, Malaya, Thailand.

3/ Includes Malagasy Republic and Republic of the Congo. (formerly Belgian Congo)

4/ Brazil only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publications of foreign governments, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad, and other information.

PEPPER, BLACK AND WHITE: World net exports, averages 1935-39, 1950-54; annual 1955 to 1959

Country of Origin	Average		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 1/
	1935-39	1950-54					
Thousand pounds							
Asia:							
Indonesia	128,663	17,023	35,768	51,114	45,992	46,515	91,339
Sarawak	5,303	13,421	36,496	44,381	30,771	21,782	18,700
India	2/ 2,349	31,353	27,548	27,388	34,551	31,616	34,081
Ceylon	70	503	567	632	681	1,603	261
Other Asia 3/	9,522	2,249	1,543	1,605	2,214	1,290	4/ 3,093
Total Asia	145,907	64,549	101,922	125,120	114,209	102,806	147,474
Africa 5/	475	906	1,715	1,213	1,054	1,200	4/ 1,800
Latin America 6/	-----	-----	-----	165	1,175	1,351	5,518
World total	146,382	65,455	103,637	126,498	116,438	105,357	154,792

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Average five year period, April 1, 1935 - March 31, 1940.

3/ Includes Indochina, Thailand.

4/ Estimate.

5/ Includes Malagasy Republic and Republic of The Congo (formerly Belgian Congo).

6/ Brazil only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publications of foreign governments, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad, and other information.

INDIA: Pepper Exports by country of destination, 1954 - 1959

Country of destination	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
United States.....	19,997,712	16,688,784	13,605,648	11,539,584	8,551,536	11,427,024
U.S.S.R.....	3,640,000	4,368,000	4,480,000	10,992,800	10,640,000	6,822,928
Italy.....	1,620,304	1,250,256	2,686,768	1,822,240	2,790,480	2,981,888
Canada.....	1,829,296	1,519,952	1,435,952	1,592,976	1,831,872	1,921,136
West Germany.....	81,760	53,200	890,400	616,784	1,705,088	1,183,840
United Kingdom.....	2,630,096	486,192	228,816	243,264	65,520	183,792
France.....	230,720	32,368	38,080	488,320	22,400	-
Netherlands.....	*	*	*	34,496	238,896	47,600
Turkey.....	33,488	43,568	-	4,480	-	-
Singapore.....	*	*	*	626,080	78,176	374,304
Morocco.....	*	10,080	14,560	190,512	-	159,040
Egypt.....	99,680	22,288	97,776	735,056	256,480	-
Hungary.....	*	*	*	156,800	656,320	459,200
Poland.....	*	*	*	1,310,400	268,800	1,881,600
East Germany.....	*	*	*	477,344	674,576	703,360
Yugoslavia.....	*	*	*	156,800	413,728	699,664
Czechoslovakia.....	*	*	1,158,976	286,496	748,160	1,933,120
Bulgaria.....	*	*	*	150,080	369,600	291,200
Roumania.....	*	*	*	884,800	528,640	954,240
China.....	*	1,870,400	448,000	22,400	-	-
Other countries.....	3,575,488	1,203,328	2,303,280	2,219,280	1,775,872	2,056,880
TOTAL.....	33,738,544	27,548,416	27,388,256	34,550,992	31,616,144	34,080,816

* If any included with others.

Source: Foreign Trade Statistics of India.

SARAWAK: Black and White Pepper Exports, by country of destination, annual 1956-1959

Country of destination:	1956		1957		1958		1959	
	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Singapore.....	33,804,213:	4,708,423:	21,532,882:	3,646,155:	7,990,535:	7,328,567:	3,464,734:	11,747,062:
United Kingdom.....	53,053:	745,947:	150,362:	407,231:	183,954:	1,711,705:	86,645:	1,175,706:
Netherlands.....	-	2,266:	99,975:	24,794:	209,414:	80,646:	-	187,953:
Germany.....	94,243:	331,117:	631,309:	662,101:	377,106:	1,580,938:	44,789:	1,127,585:
United States.....	4,091,643:	15,729:	2,636,007:	9,064:	470,282:	78,380:	-	105,307:
Canada.....	80,513:	117,571:	54,786:	90,911:	129,701:	121,303:	11,197:	77,447:
Hong Kong.....	-	7,465:	7,865:	6,665:	4,932:	-	-	400:
Japan.....	33,592:	-	-	-	29,059:	31,325:	-	36,258:
New Zealand.....	-	182,488:	-	147,830:	4,532:	168,225:	11,197:	86,645:
Morocco.....	-	-	-	-	472,948:	-	386,170:	-
Belgium.....	-	-	2,266:	-	4,532:	11,197:	-	11,197:
France.....	5,599:	17,862:	19,062:	23,461:	32,925:	190,486:	-	5,599:
Italy.....	-	-	156,228:	14,396:	185,154:	30,392:	-	53,853:
Sweden.....	-	19,062:	7,865:	39,190:	6,798:	66,250:	-	22,394:
Union of South Africa.....	-	-	-	-	31,325:	22,394:	-	55,986:
Others.....	37,725:	32,258:	325,252:	75,182:	144,366:	82,782:	-	2,266:
TOTAL.....	38,200,581:	6,180,188:	25,623,859:	5,146,980:	10,277,563:	11,504,590:	4,004,732:	14,695,658:

Source: Annual Trade Statistics of Sarawak.

INDONESIA: Exports of Black and White Pepper by country of destination, 1954 - 1959

Country of destination	1954		1955		1956		1957		1958		1959	
	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Netherlands.....	52	1,861	-	1,978	20	521	216	418	-	-	20,327	210
United Kingdom...	2,908	3,505	782	3,043	8,894	150	6,653	4,417	1,205	-	428	45
West Germany.....	101	132	-	301	-	25	252	287	44	-	-	86
Belgium.....	-	136	-	61	-	180	-	149	-	54	-	-
Hong Kong	1,472	1,108	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia...	779	-	677	156	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States.....	395	2,643	44	1,095	3,132	160	5,095	272	3,737	-	1,558	-
Japan.....	11	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France.....	-	63	424	-	-	25	-	40	-	-	-	-
Italy.....	-	19	-	32	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others.....	331	257	1,089	645	718	53	2,020	375	712	11	524	1
Total Registered Exports (Less Singapore).....	6,049	9,741	3,016	7,333	12,764	1,153	14,236	5,958	5,698	65	22,837	342
Registered Exports to Singapore.....	5,194	6,566	11,143	7,780	3,701	23,870	3,071	14,325	15,947	5,019	28,537	11,398
Unregistered Exports to Singapore.....	1,267	1,348	403	6,093	8,433	1,193	7,704	698	13,934	5,852	27,517	708
TOTAL EXPORTS	12,510	17,655	14,562	21,206	24,898	26,216	25,011	20,981	35,579	10,936	78,891	12,448

Source: Official Trade Statistics of Indonesia and Federation of Malaya.

Malaya and Singapore: Imports and Exports of Black and White Pepper, by country of origin and country of destination, 1954 to 1959

Country of origin	IMPORTS											
	1954			1955			1956			1957		
	Black	White	pounds	Black	White	pounds	Black	White	pounds	Black	White	pounds
Brunei	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
North Borneo	3	66	11	79	11	59	101	101	101	101	101	102
Sarawak	2	62	10	229	4	138	6	56	35	35	35	39
Bali and Lombok	23,517	4,193	26,764	3,339	35,462	4,647	21,988	3,594	8,406	7,144	3,566	11,534
Bangka and Billiton	86	5,938	235	12,554	156	19,535	481	10,275	533	10,579	23	11,515
Sumatra	580	136	172	365	6	424	175	161	288	346	8,357	444
Java	2,786	419	10,618	389	11,910	403	10,073	164	25,209	531	48,959	256
Thailand	576	2	181	-	224	-	118	-	-	-	-	-
India	573	1,545	477	680	156	1,454	62	2,073	56	308	263	377
Borneo	2	12	2	45	20	80	25	93	17	26	5	44
Riouw and Lingga	28,105	12,373	38,463	17,680	47,949	26,793	33,783	16,517	35,261	19,060	61,179	24,344
Total												

Country of destination	EXPORTS											
	1954			1955			1956			1957		
	Black	White	pounds	Black	White	pounds	Black	White	pounds	Black	White	pounds
United Kingdom	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Canada	2,735	6,004	5,166	323	648	2,275	574	318	6,276	1,147	1,667	9,506
Union of South Africa	414	296	572	402	648	654	278	774	464	232	459	263
Australia	350	817	350	1,054	466	1,493	286	910	317	1,199	334	1,307
France	2,519	991	189	1,220	737	677	1,135	1,460	533	936	89	768
West Germany	2,008	1,665	1,966	1,952	2,053	2,919	1,542	2,201	2,048	2,964	2,194	2,335
Belgium	532	281	494	535	535	1,401	694	522	820	820	747	747
Greece	1,383	176	1,519	366	645	533	651	351	530	530	775	417
Italy	1,926	1,099	1,174	1,373	1,389	2,080	712	1,420	592	315	456	417
Netherlands	202	526	283	835	835	689	-	370	320	1,056	750	780
Norway	663	-	1,033	-	201	188	188	-	97	291	57	357
Spain	775	-	1,010	-	502	646	646	-	413	-	380	-
Egypt	1,848	-	2,944	-	855	-	-	-	465	-	-	-
Morocco	536	-	1,240	-	4,494	-	4,147	-	2,886	-	2,785	-
French Africa	4,777	568	11,099	1,710	1,591	2,353	11,393	2,560	2,270	-	176	-
United States	325	1,110	190	698	12,435	2,676	11,393	19,835	19,835	2,778	25,166	3,062
Argentina	382	-	457	-	391	1,612	349	1,063	173	565	19	144
Peru	301	-	377	-	748	582	582	-	760	-	248	-
Burma	2,606	1,198	4,869	163	938	325	325	-	720	-	53	-
Japan	24,282	15,133	31,698	17,373	42,065	28,470	8,962	1,339	644	1,106	7,466	667
Others									7,061	19,708	43,074	1,050
Total												

SOURCE: Annual Statistics of the Federation of Malaya and Singapore.

Pepper, unground black and white: U. S. imports by country of origin,
average 1950-54, annual 1955-1959

Black pepper

Country	Average 1950-1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
India.....	21,282	15,450	16,497	12,741	7,293	7,295
Indonesia.....	4,602	8,522	7,641	13,912	23,336	24,719
Malaya.....	3,075	8,004	11,716	4,594	2,014	582
Ceylon.....	350	477	494	524	1,343	57
Brazil.....	-	-	110	772	684	1,421
Other.....	169	88	49	15	2	893
Total.....	29,478	32,541	36,507	32,558	34,672	34,967

White pepper

Country	Average 1950-1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Indonesia.....	1,293	2,521	2,947	2,260	3,016	2,254
Malaya.....	103	223	191	129	51	-
Other.....	12	-	-	12	339	349
Total	1,408	2,744	3,138	2,401	3,406	2,603
Total black & white:	30,886	35,285	39,645	34,959	38,078	37,570

Source: Compiled from records of the Bureau of Census.

Pepper, black: Average wholesale price per pound, bagged, carlots, f.o.b. New York, by months,
January 1940 - June 1960

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
1940.....	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.1
1941.....	4.4	4.7	6.3	6.5	7.2	6.2	6.1	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.5	6.1
1942.....	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.6
1943.....	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8
1944.....	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	9.4	10.0	10.0	7.5
1945.....	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
1946.....	10.0	10.0	12.5	15.0	15.0	15.0	39.2	51.6	70.5	78.0	82.0	64.7	39.1
1947.....	53.9	54.2	53.7	41.8	31.4	32.6	33.2	35.1	39.8	52.8	54.8	46.4	43.8
1948.....	44.2	42.3	40.7	44.9	47.2	54.9	57.8	73.3	83.8	94.9	82.6	79.9	62.2
1949.....	68.2	67.2	86.3	89.9	89.1	102.5	109.8	134.2	128.5	133.4	131.4	133.4	106.5
1950.....	129.8	144.4	144.8	140.9	140.9	116.9	171.4	265.6	214.4	169.8	151.2	158.5	163.4
1951.....	174.4	189.8	163.4	165.9	163.2	165.5	168.5	177.1	177.0	168.3	165.9	153.5	169.3
1952.....	134.0	144.0	147.5	110.0	131.5	152.0	185.5	177.0	190.0	173.5	162.5	137.0	153.7
1953.....	113.5	122.0	150.0	144.0	146.0	143.0	130.0	125.0	130.0	125.0	95.0	110.0	127.4
1954.....	102.0	92.0	89.0	77.0	69.5	51.0	63.0	102.0	76.0	61.0	50.5	45.5	73.2
1955.....	41.0	46.0	45.0	45.5	49.5	52.8	50.3	45.0	43.5	42.5	39.0	37.8	44.8
1956.....	35.5	33.0	32.0	29.5	28.8	31.0	30.5	36.0	34.0	29.0	30.0	28.5	31.5
1957.....	26.0	29.0	26.0	27.0	28.5	30.5	27.0	27.5	27.0	25.0	25.5	25.8	27.1
1958.....	24.5	23.5	24.5	26.8	26.0	26.3	29.0	28.3	27.5	25.5	26.0	24.3	26.0
1959.....	24.5	25.8	26.0	26.5	25.8	25.8	25.8	29.3	32.3	32.0	40.0	50.5	35.8
1960.....	73.0	60.0	58.0	62.0	54.5	68.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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